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LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

[48]

brunswick camp 6 july

dear sir

I have just Receiv'd the inclos'd letter for Congress from a french gentleman who wishes I would Reccommend his petition to them—I therefore take that Liberty, and if the demands of M<sup>r</sup> dubois are comply'd with I beg you would be so good as to send theyr Resolve upon the matter to me or to g<sup>n</sup> gates. with the highest Regard I have the

honor to be

dear sir

Your most obedient

Servant the M<sup>rs</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed.*<sup>3</sup> Marquis de la Fayette

6<sup>th</sup> July 1778.

[49]

Brunswick Camp 6 july 1778

dear sir

while I am going to send so many public letters to the

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<sup>3</sup>In handwriting of Moses Young, secretary to Mr. Laurens.

president of Congress, I must give myself the pleasure of writing two lines to my friend M<sup>r</sup> Laurens, and inquire from him how he does—I am going to morrow towards king's ferry at the head of the second line—god may grant I could find there at My arrival, a fine bundle of letters from you, full of european intelligence—I Confess that profound ignorance of what is going on there, puts me out of patience. do'nt you think that there will be soon a *total peace* or a *terrible war* through the world?

M<sup>r</sup> de gimat and M<sup>r</sup> Capitaine are going to take a survey of some positions or affairs, during last campaign and the begining of this—I hope the former will bring me letters from you and perhaps some verbal messages.

I have the honor to inclose you three public letters one I could not refuse to M<sup>or</sup> du bois, the second in behalf of the M<sup>rs</sup> de vienne, the third for the so much spoken of affair of the worthy M<sup>r</sup> touzard. it seems to me M<sup>r</sup> de vienne would do very well with a body of horse, but am afraid the new arrangement will render it very difficult. the affair of m<sup>r</sup> touzard I hope will not last very long.

You have heard good deal, I dare say, of the court against g<sup>al</sup> Lee—I am very unwillingly an evidence in it but am happy enough as to have nothing material to say— that g<sup>al</sup> lee is very much prejudiced in favor of his english nation—if he is condemn'd, certainly he must be guilty of some thing very ugly.

Farewell, my dear sir, I wo'nt trouble you longer but to beg the continuance of your Remembrance and affection, and to assure you of the high Regard and very intimate friendship I have the honor to be with

dear sir

Your affectionate

the M<sup>rs</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis de la Fayette

6<sup>th</sup> July 1778.

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<sup>a</sup>By Moses Young.

[50]

*Addressed:* *private*

to  
The honorable henry Laurens esq.  
President of Congress  
a  
Philadelphia

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Camp Near Paramus 14<sup>th</sup> july 1778

I [word or two destroyed] honor'd with your favor of the 10<sup>th</sup> last, and beg you would Receive my sincere thanks for the important intelligence you are pleas'd to communicate to me—as the division of the army I command is just going to march, I will confine myself in very few lines.

I beg leave to mention a thing which seems to me of the highest importance the french admiral will no doubt want frequent intelligences, and great many accidents may happen to those which will be sent to him—I think therefore that an immense plenty of boats should be Ready and fitted out in every part of the Continent, that if one do'nt arrive, others may Reach him—no time should be lost or expense spar'd for to convey the least news, as they may prove of [several words destroyed] quence—do'nt you think also, sir, that our fleet may be in [several words destroyed] lots— I have wrote to the count destaing in a letter which g<sup>n</sup> [name destroyed] is going to send him.

I beg you would make apologies to M<sup>r</sup> Richard henry Lee for my not answering to him, and communicate this short letter to that gentleman—or other members of Congress who may have any influence in sending intelligences to our Admiral

with the highest Regard and most sincere affection I have the honor to be

dear sir      Yours the M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marquis delafayette

14 July 1778

Answ<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>

[51]

White plains 23<sup>d</sup> july 1778

dear Sir

I have receiv'd your favor by m<sup>e</sup> de vienne, and will do myself the honor of answering some few lines, as I am just setting off for a little journey which I like very well, and which you will know the particularities off by his excellency's Letters.

I am entirely of your opinion, my good friend, about the granting of high Ranks to stranger gentlemen in this very crisis where national officers think themselves somewhat injur'd by new arrangements—no body in the world may have a higher respect than this I entertain for those virtuous men who leaving the plow for the sword turn'd out under the greatest Risks, under the greatest disadvantages, and by their noble conduct brought the Revolution to this glorious period—a thing may be added with the most candid truth, that I know few officers whose merits may be Compar'd to the merit and talents of some of your country-borns—one packer, one steward, filly, butler, h. levingston &c. would be respected among the most distinguished officers of any army in the world

but these reflexions I will heartly make with M<sup>r</sup> laurens, but never with the president of Congress, as I think it Consistent with my duty, with my love for my country, and my sense of the confidence her sons have trusted upon me, to reccommend as warmly, and forward as speedily as possible the advancement of all the frenchmen in our service. I confess I have been surpris'd and in the same time pleas'd to see m<sup>e</sup> de vienne honour'd with the commission of colonel; I will also be pleas'd to see M<sup>r</sup> touzard a major but nothing more because at length no body would accept of a captain's commission.

You will be also troubl'd by me for M<sup>r</sup> de Lesser who came over with me, who then wanted to be a brigadier general and wants again the same Rank. he is a good officer, he distinguish'd himself last war at marbourg, and I



beg you would Remember that I reccommend him to the *president of Congress* for the succe's of his enterprize upon the Rank of general.

There is a thing I now particularly Reccommend both to the *president and to my friend*—m<sup>r</sup> Capitaine one of my family has got the Commission of a captain of engeneers. he has since been useful to the country by his drafts of the susquehanna. you Remember that I did object a little to his being made *an engeneer* because I foresaw what would happen. the *corps du genie* can't help considering him as an officer of theyrs who is to do duty with them—M<sup>r</sup> Capitaine was in the marshal of broglio's family, they made me a present of him and I attach'd him to serve to me not only in america and in war but also to stay in the family in peaceable times—such an officer I ca'n't spare, and I will employ him to make plans of our positions and battles for g<sup>n</sup> washington, for me, and also for the king who will be glad to have an exact draft of g<sup>n</sup> washington's battles—the only way of getting him out of the engeneery is to have for him a commission of Major in the line; he is now in my family but I want to have him entirely my surjeon, aide de camp. I do'nt speack to any body about that affair, and as I have it more at heart than any other business of that kind I want to have it soon done to avoid any compromise

Farewell, my dear sir, I have been much longer than I thought or even I ought—I hope we'll find the Red birds at home, and then we schall take care of them—the count destaing has desired to add his land troops to any detachment I would command

You see this letter is a private one, and the greatest part of it must be only *entre nous*. adieu, my good friend, with the highest Regard and most sincere affection I have the honor to be dear sir

Your most obedient servant  
The M<sup>r</sup> de Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette  
23 July 1778 Rec<sup>d</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>.

[52]

Rhode island the 25 august 1778

My dear sir

I have been a very long time without hearing from or writing to you, the hope of telling soon agreeable news, the uncertainty of our situation, have always stopp'd my penn—and if I did not write as soon as the french fleet came back from the poursuit of the ennemy, and went to boston, it is because I did not like to afflict my friend's heart by the horrid picture of what I have seen upon this island—but truth urges me to speack, I fear you would be prevented by false relations, and I must therefore trouble you with this letter. I will not go back to give the account of what has been done on our part before the admiral went after the british fleet—but I may assure you upon my honor, that he was not at all influenc'd by any behaviour of any body, tho' some try to insinuate it, and that he did consider the whole as you and me would have done.

it is useless to say that *we americans* are a little indebted to france—it is useless to Repass upon the advantages the fleet has already afforded to these coasts upon a military as well as a civil point of view—six frigattes one of them was a check for a whole state have been burnt and destroy'd—the coasts clear'd—the harbours oppened—the british army and navy kept together philadelphia evacuated upon the intelligence of that fleet &c, &c. I may add that the fleet was ask'd for america by the count destaing himself, which circumstance I heard by a third person, and I give you under the law of secrecy.

when after that storm which took away from his hands all the advantages of a gain'd victory, which put him in the worst schattered condition, when he came back to Rhode island (because he had promis'd to come back) I was sent on board by g<sup>n</sup> sullivan—I found him more distress'd than any man I ever saw, by the idea that he would be some weeks out of the possibility of serving america—I am a witness that he did every thing to convince himself and convince others that they could stay—but the orders of the

king, the Representations of all his captains, the opinion of all the fleet even of some american pilots made it necessary for him to go to boston. indeed, my dear sir, in such circumstances as he was, which are too long to be explain'd how could he help it?

Now, my dear friend, I am going to hurt your tender feelings by a picture of what I have seen—forgive me for it—it is a lover of America who speaks to you with indignation against a parcel of his *adopted countrymen*. I hope such a thing would never be the case with the french nation I have the honor to belong to—but then I would speak plain to french men, as I do now to an american.

Could you believe that forgetting any national obligation, forgetting what they were owing to that same fleet, what they were yet to expect from them, the people on this island treated them as a generous one would not treat his enemies. discourses which I have seen myself almost oblig'd to Revenge were publicly heard—many leaders themselves finding they were disappointed aba'donn'd theyr minds to illiberality and ungratefulness—but it is useless to afflict your virtue by so ugly a picture; I schall however add that the french hospital (so told one gentlemen to be depended upon) has been treated in the most inhuman way since the fleet has lost some masts and has been oblig'd to go to boston.

that affair, I consider, my dear sir, I do consider upon a much more extensive point of view—our external and internal ennemies will take a great advantage of that piece of ungenerosity some have been guilty of upon this island—it would be a great pity that some Rascally discontents schould alter the union and confidence Ready to be establish'd between the two nations—I see one only way of Repairing those evils which is this.

That congress to settle the minds of the people, make a fine Resolve for approving of what has pass'd and presenting theyr thanks to the admiral, that Orders be immediately given to furnish them with provisions, biskets, and all the things they stand in a schoking want off—that as soon

as they are Repair'd which will be in three weeks new plans be entered into immediately for begining again the expedition of newport, and afterwards taking or new york or hallifax, or s'. augustine &c.—I confess this last operation would please me extremely as we are going upon the winter season, and it would be a great service to the southern states I would beg leave to advise that a courier be sent immediately from congress to boston—for you know the bostonians. I think I schall be oblig'd to go there myself by the common desire of all the general officers—however disagreeable it is to me, to be absent two days and an half from the army, my zeal is such that I will chearfully go there and execute my commission to *know when the count may join us and engage him to come as soon as possible* the latter I am sure he will do for I never saw a man so well dispos'd to serve us with all his power. the american troops will stay upon this island and wait for events, so it has been decided by a Majority of votes.

farewell, my dear sir, forgive the hurry of my letter—I am urg'd to write it by the love of my country, of america, and the desire I have to see them well connected together—the sincerity of my sentiments, and the frankness of my heart do'nt want apology—you may show some parts of my scribbling to any member of congress you will think prudent and proper. farewell, my good friend, with the highest regard I am

Your affectionate

The M<sup>l</sup> de Lafayette

*Endorsed:* Marq. delafayette 25 Aug 1778—

Rec<sup>d</sup>. 3<sup>a</sup>. Septem—

(*To be continued in the next number of this magazine.*)

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL  
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-  
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

[34]

[PHILIP WILL TO PETER BOUNETHEAU.<sup>1</sup>]

Recvd 12<sup>b</sup>—July 1775 from Peter Bounetheau Twenty  
pounds Currency on acco<sup>t</sup>. for Expresses sent to diff<sup>t</sup>. parts  
of the province

Philip Will

£20—

Recvd the within Contents of W<sup>m</sup>. Henry Drayton Esquire.

Pet: Bounetheau./

Paid July 25. 1775.

[35]

[JACOB BELLARD TO JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS.]

Received 12 July 1775 from John Lewis Gervais Ten  
pound. Currency in full for delivering Letters from the  
Committee of Intelligence to Major Andrew Williamson—  
his

Jacob X Bellard  
mark

[36]

[CHARLES KING CHITTY TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

July 25. 1775. Received of W<sup>m</sup> H<sup>y</sup>—Drayton the sum of  
seventy Pounds for carrying express on the 5<sup>th</sup>—Instant to  
Brunswick from the Committee of Intelligence & also the

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<sup>1</sup>Assistant to Peter Timothy, secretary of the Council of Safety and  
the Provincial Congress.

sum of six pounds fifteen shillings for going to Ashepoe after Lord William Campbells express to Georgia who returned on the 29 of June.

C': King Chitty

[37]

[ISAAC DE LYON TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

July 25. 1775. Received of W<sup>m</sup> H<sup>r</sup>— Drayton the sum of One hundred & thirty Pounds Currency in full for the purchase of two Geldings, the one a brown bay branded thus                      on the near buttock the other a bright bay branded thus                      on the off buttock both & each of which geldings I hereby agree & covenant to defend to the said W<sup>m</sup>— Henry Drayton & his assigns against all & every claimant witness my hand.

Isaac De Lyon

Witness C': King Chitty

[38]

[JOHN GARRETT TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Rec<sup>d</sup>: July 27<sup>th</sup> 1775 of the Honrable William Henry Drayton the sum of one hundred Pounds in full of all Demands it being for a Bright Bay horse fifteen hands high Branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock thus N D and on the Near Buttock thus X wich horse I do warrant and Defend from all maner of Parsons laing any Clame thare to wHat soever as witness my hand

Witness C': King Chitty

the  
John X garott  
mark

[39]

[M. HUTCHINSON TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Rec<sup>d</sup>: July 27<sup>th</sup> 1775 of the Honorable W<sup>m</sup>: Henry Draton Esqr by the hands of Cha<sup>r</sup> King Chitty the sum of sixty

pounds for a Bright Bay horse Branded on the Near Buttock thus  $\mathfrak{D}$  wich horse I do warent and Defend from all maner of Parsons as witness my hand

M. Hutchinson

[40]

[JOSEPH GREBES TO WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.]

Re<sup>d</sup>: July 29<sup>th</sup> 1775 of the Ho<sup>l</sup>: W<sup>m</sup>: Henry Drayton by th hands of Cha<sup>s</sup> King Chitty the sum of Seventy pounds in full of all Demands it being for a gray hors Branded on the Near shoulder & Buttock thus IG wich Horse I Do war-ent and Defend from all maner of Parsons Laing any Clame to

Joseph Grebes

[41]

[JAMES BANKS TO JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS.]

Received 31<sup>st</sup>: July 1775 of John Lewis Gervais Twenty Five Pounds Currency for bringing down an Express from Fort Charlotte.

£ 25 Cur<sup>r</sup>—

James Banks

*Endorsed*: Banks's Rec<sup>t</sup> for

£ 25. —

[42]

[JOHN MILNER TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.]

August 2<sup>d</sup>. 1775. Receiv'd of the secret Committee the sum of Forty pounds Currency in advance for my service in cleaning & repairing Firearms deliver'd to me by that Committee & for which I promise to Acc<sup>t</sup>.

John Milner

£ 40.0.0

[43]

[A BILL FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED CAPT. JOHN JENKINS.]

Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Jenkins

To Rebekah Johnson

D<sup>r</sup>.

1775

Aug. 16 <sup>th</sup> .—	—13 Dinners.....a 10/	£6., 10.,—
75lb Beef	.....a 12 <sup>d</sup>	3., 15.,—
Liquor	.....	14., 7., 6
Bread	.....	4., 5.,—
Cooking and Sundry's	.....	7., 10.,—
		<hr/> £36., 7., 6 <hr/>

[44]

[WILLIAM SOMARSALL'S AGREEMENT TO FURNISH ARMS  
OR AMMUNITION.]Charles Town So. Carolina-24<sup>th</sup>. Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1775

If I am permitted to Export about 270 barrels of Rice I  
will engage to deliver the amount thereof in Fire Arms with  
Bayonets or Ammunition, allowing me 100 per Cent, on the  
Cost thereof, & take the Risque on myself—

William Somersall

*Endorsed:* W<sup>m</sup>. Somersal, Agreem<sup>t</sup>—24<sup>th</sup>. Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1775—

[45]

[THOMAS BUCKLE'S AGREEMENT TO FURNISH GUNPOWDER.]

Charles Town So. Carolina. 28<sup>th</sup>. Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1757

Being Permitted by the Public to Export about 250 bbls  
Rice, I do engage to deliver the Returns in Gunpowder  
fit for Musquets at 18/. Cur<sup>cy</sup>. per lb—or Cannon powder



at a price in proportion thereto—or if those are not to be had, good, Musquets with Bayonets fit for soldiers—

Tho<sup>r</sup>. Buckle

Schooner Fancy—Jeremiah Dickenson—

*Endorsed:* Tho. Buckle, Agreem<sup>t</sup>,

28 Aug<sup>t</sup>., 1775

[46]

[PHILIP WILL'S BILL FOR EXPRESS RIDING.]

The Public,

D<sup>r</sup>. to Philip Will—

1775.

September 20<sup>th</sup>. To Riding an Express with Circular Letters to S<sup>r</sup>. Matthew's Parish for the Commee of Intelligence— £35.

Char<sup>r</sup>. town,

I Do hereby Certify that the above service was performed by M<sup>r</sup>. Will

30<sup>th</sup>. October 1775.

Received november the 13<sup>d</sup> the above thirty five pound in full

Charlote Will

[47]

[PHILIP WILL TO THE COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE.]

October. 5. 1775. Of the Committee of Intelligence received the sum of two hundred Pounds Currency on account of going Express to Philadelphia.

Philip Will

[48]

[MICHAEL MUCKENFUSS TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.]

October. 20. 1775. Received from the Committee of Secrecy, on account of the Committee of Intelligence, the sum

of Three Hundred Pounds, for carrying one express to Augustine, & one Express to Hillsborough.

Michael Muckenfuss

[49]

[A DRAFT OF MILITIA TROOPS.]

In Congress,

Charles. Town, 21 November, 1775.

Ordered, That M<sup>r</sup>. President do write to the several Colonels of the Militia throughout the Colony, that they do forthwith proceed to draught One Third of their respective Regiments, including Volunteer Companies, and hold them in constant Readiness, to march at a Minute's warning, according to the Order of Congress or the Council of Safety for the Time being: And that they do also, with all possible Dispatch, return to the said Congress or Council, the Names of the Persons so draughted and ordered to be held in Readiness.

A true Copy.

Pet<sup>r</sup>. Timothy, Secr<sup>r</sup>.

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

(Continued from the October number.)

January 2, 1694-95, Capt. Robert Anger, commander of the sloop *Endeavor*, of Virginia, entered his protest against the seas in behalf of himself and company for the damages sustained by the violence of the weather. Attested by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary. (Page 105.)

February 25, 1694-95, Capt. John Cooley, commander of the sloop *Nathaniel*, of York River, in Virginia, entered his protest against the seas.<sup>1</sup> (Page 105.)

February 28, 1694-95, Capt. Thomas Milton, commander of the sloop *The Thomas and William* entered his protest against the seas in behalf of himself and company for damages sustained by the violence of the weather. Attest: John Hamilton, Dep. Sec. (Page 105.)

July 2, 1695, Capt. Christopher Linkley, commander of the sloop *Elizabeth and Mary* entered his protest against the seas, etc. Test: John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 105.)

September 18, 1693, James Colleton, of St. John's Parish, island of Barbadoes, executed a power of attorney to his beloved friend, Philip Ostome, gentleman, empowering him to collect the rents and profits from his lands and estates in Carolina.<sup>2</sup> Witness: Anthony Tennant. Recorded December 14, 1693, by John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 106.)

Will of Robert Matthews, of Charles Town, mariner, made March 11, 1693, proved "at New Yorke before The Hon: Benjamin Fletcher Captt: Generall in Cheife of ye: Province of New Yorke, Province of Pensilvania & Countrey of New Castle and the Territorys and tracts of land depending thereon in America", October 9, 1693, letters of administration being committed to Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, executrix, the same

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<sup>1</sup>This document refers to South Carolina—one of the earliest instances on record where that term is applied to the southern portion of the province of Carolina.

<sup>2</sup>This one marked "void."

day; named his wife as sole executrix and gave her all of his property. Witnessed by David Jamison, Deputy Secretary. Recorded by John Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, December 29, 1693. (Page 107.)

October 10, 1693, Elizabeth Mathews, of New York, relict and executrix of Robert Mathews, last of Carolina, deceased, executed a power of attorney to Henry Perry, tailor, empowering him to receive all rents and profits arising out of the estate left in Carolina by said Robert Mathews. Witnesses: James Watson, Joseph Ellis and Benjamin Davies, scrivener. Recorded by Paul Grimball, March 1, 1694. (Pages 108-109.)

Will of John Harris, of Berkeley County, tanner, made February 8, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, December 20, 1693, gave brother, William Harris, a horse colt which had been bred up by hand; gave Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah Sanders, four cows and calves; gave Lambert Sanders a cow and calf; gave son John a silver tankard, which had been his father's, and one third of his estate; gave John Hogges twenty shillings; gave wife, Elizabeth Harris, a mare and colt and one third of his estate; left the other third of his estate to his unborn child; brother<sup>a</sup> Francis Turgis and friend John Alexander, merchant, executors. Witnesses: George Francklin, William Bradley, William Williams. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., Dec. 22, 1693. Letters of administration and warrant of appraisement granted to Elizabeth Harris, March 27, 1694. (Page 111. Page 110 is blank.)

March 27, 1694, "The Honoble: Thomas Smith Esqr: Landgrave & Governor: of yt: part of this province of Carolina That Lyes from Cape ffeare South and West" appointed Elizabeth Harris, widow of John Harris, deceased, administratrix of the estate of said Harris. (Page 112.)

March 20, 1694, Elizabeth Harris, Francis DeRousserye and Joseph Palmer executed a bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Harris's faithful performance of her trust. Witness: James LeBas. (Page 113.)

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<sup>a</sup>Brother-in-law.

March 27, 1694, Governor Smith appointed Mr. DeRousserye, John Guppell, Lambert Saunders, Thomas Hubbard and Joseph Palmer appraisers of the said estate, and on the 15th. of June, 1694, DeRousserye, Joseph Palmer and Lambert Sanders, compiled their inventory and proved the same on the 16th. before John Cumins. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, June 25, 1694. (Pages 114-115.)

June 15, 1693, Richard Norrimore and William Baker, mariners, in consideration of £150., currency, conveyed the "whole body and Hull of ye good Ketch formerly Called the Elizabeth. and now named the Bristoll Ketch burthen fforty Tunns or thereabouts, and now lying befor Charles Towne in Ashly River in Carolina Whereof the said Richard Abram is now Master", to Richard Abram. Witnesses: Charles Basden, John Collins, Thomas Hale and Jonathan Amory. Recorded by John Hamilton, D. S., December 29, 1693. (Page 117.)

January 13, 1693 (1694), William Smith, of Charles Town, merchant, executed a bond to Capt. George Duncan, of Barbadoes, in the sum of £480., currency of Carolina, conditioned for the payment of £240., currency of Carolina. Witnesses: William Davis and Richard Phillipps. Recorded, January 15, 1693, John Hamilton, D. S. (Page 118.) In February, 1693-4, Peter LaSalle, of Charles Town, Berkeley County, merchant, in consideration of £40., conveyed to John Hamilton, of the same county, a negro man called Will. (Pages 118-119.)

By a "Publick Instrument of Procuration or Letter of Attorney", bearing date May 2, 1693, and sworn before William Scorey, Notary and Tabellion Public, of London, John Ashby, of London, merchant, appointed his son, John Ashby, Jr., his attorney, empowering him to collect debts due him in Bermuda and Carolina, especially due by John Hubbard of Bermuda, and James Young and Joshua Snell (Constituent's agent), in Carolina. Witnesses: Robert Stevens, John Atkins and Mary Hansher. Proved by Stephens before Joseph Pendarvis, March 2, 1693-4. (Pages 119-120.) March 14, 1693-4, Henry Bower, Richard Ireland, of Edis-

to Island planters, and Peter Jacob Guerard, goldsmith, in Charles Town, executed a bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for Bower's faithful execution of the trust of executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Edwards. Witness: John Hamilton (Page 121.)

March 17, 1693-94, Margaret Beamer, executrix and administratrix of the last will and testament of James Beamer, deceased, Col. Joseph Blake and James Stanyarne, all of Colleton County, executed a bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for the faithful performance by said Margaret of the trust of executrix and administratrix. Witness: Jo. Hamilton. (Page 122.)

Will of James Beamer, of Stono River, Colleton County, joiner, who was about to take a voyage from Carolina to Barbadoes and return, made the 13th. day of the 11th. month of 1687, proved before Governor Smith, March 14, 1694, gave his two sons, John and Jacob Beamer, all of his real and personal property, not otherwise disposed of, to be equally divided between them when they should become of age; gave "son in law, Joseph Tatnell, six head of female cattle", to be given him when he should become of age; appointed wife, Margaret Beamer, sole executrix and directed that his estate remain in her custody until his sons should become of age and she remain unmarried, but in case of her marriage then she was to enjoy only one third of it during her natural life and at her death it was to return to the sons; appointed Thomas Bolton, merchant, and John Cowin, planter, guardians of his children and overseers of his will and gave each a shilling with which to buy gloves; directed his executrix and overseers to have his children "educated & brought up to ye: best learning can be taught in this Province, as reading, writing & Arithmatique." Witnesses: Joseph Morton, Thomas Bolton, Edward Rawlins, Robert Hull, Thomas Chamberlayne. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, March 19, 1694. Letters of administration with the will annexed and warrant of appraisement were granted to Margaret Beamer by Governor Smith, March 17, 1694. (Page 123.)

March 12, 1693/4, Landgrave Smith "Governor: & Councill Sitting as a Generall Court att Charles towne" received the last will of James Beamer and, after debate, gave as judgment that the widow should have the administration of the said estate, with the will annexed. Accordingly on March 17, Governor Smith issued to Margaret Beamer letters of administration with the will annexed. (Page 125.) March 17, 1693/4, Governor Smith appointed James Stanyarne, John Stanyarne, Ralph Emms, James Gilbertson and Daniel Courtis, appraisers of the estate of James Beamer. (Page 126.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

### SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street,  
W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters,  
not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM VOLUME VIII.]

John Baker, of the City of Bristol, Merchant. Will 9 October 1734; proved 23 January 1735/6 After decease £500 to be given in paying sum of bond to John Bound the Elder and Philip Freeke Esq, both deceased, at time of marriage of daughter Isabella with John Bound, son of said John Bound. To son John Baker and Thomas Pearce, both late of the City of Bristol, gent, £500 in pursuance of Articles of 25 October 1718, between me of the first part, James Pearce, Marriner, and Ann his wife, my daughter then Ann Baker, spinster, of the second part, and son John Baker and Thomas Pearce of third part. To Sons in Law, Daughters, Daughters in Law, Grandsons, and Grand-daughters, £5 each for mourning. To John Platt and wife Mary, Phillip Watkins, and wife Georgejana, and to Susannah Charles £5 apiece. Whereas my late Father Henry Baker did leave a part of the Glasshouse of Strawberry Lane to divide amongst his Grand-children, and all being paid their share except — Baker, son of my Brother Ebenezer Baker, who married and Settled at South Carolina, now my will and desire is Executor to pay his share. If Bond to Vestrymen of Temple Parish to pay £120 to Girls Charity School there not discharged, then Executor to pay £5 a year to said Charity School for ever, being @ £4 per centum, which vestry agreed to accept. To Son John Baker gold snuff box. To son Francis Baker all plate. To Daughter Sarah Wayne, Diamond ring. To poor of Temple parish in bread on Sunday after Funeral £5 and 20s. in ditto on 15th October for ever, and 20s. to Parson, Clerk, and Sexton (10s. to Parson, 10s. to Clerk and Sexton) for a sermon. My glass house at Strawberry Lane to be always kept at work pursuant to agreement between me and Son in Law Mr. James



Pearce. To Sons John Baker and Stephen Baker any money due from them. To be buried privately by night in wife's grave, the Four workmen, the Founder, and the Teazer to be my bearers, and to them each Grey Cloth Coat of 12s. per yard and hatbands and Gloves. Overseers: Friends John Elbridge Esqr, James Pearce, John Wayne, and John Platt. Rest to son Stephen Baker, subject to payment of £30 per annum to maintenance of two Granddaughters Sarah and Anne Bound till 21 or married, and also then £300 to each, and also £50 per annum for life to Son Francis Baker. Executor: Son Stephen Baker if living, but if he die before me, then all estate to son Francis Baker, executor, subject to same sums as son Stephen, but if both sons die, then to Son in law James Pearce and James Wayne as executors, subject to payment of £30 to maintain Granddaughters Sarah and Anne Bound, and then £500 to each, and estate in Trust for Grandsons James Smith, James Bound, and James Pearce, etc. Witnesses: Phil: Watkins, John Peacock, James Harris. Proved by Son Stephen Baker, executor.

2 Derby.

John Baker, late of the City of Bristol, but now of Charlestown in South Carolina, Merchant. Will 14 November 1735; proved 5 February 1736/7. To be buried at place where I happen to die and to be carried to buryall by six labouring Men, to each of whom a pair of Buckskin Gloves, and 1s: the pall to be supported by six of my intimate friends, to whom Buckskin Gloves and rings of one guinea each. To nephew James Bound, now Residing in Charlestown aforesaid, £500 sterling at 21, and £30 a year in meantime. To Neece Sarah and Ann Bound, sisters to James, £100 sterling each at marriage or 21. To Neece Henrietta Pearce ditto. To nephew James Smith £100 at 21. To Minister or Vicar of the Parish church of Temple in the City of Bristoll and to the Vestry of said Parish £100 in Trust, the Annuall Income thereof to be for use of the Charity School for Girls in same Parish. To forty poore Housekeepers of Parish of Temple aforesaid who do

receive alms 10s each., first Christmas next ensuing decease. To Mr. Obadiah Arrowsmith of Ledbury, County Hereford, £30 for ballance of account. To Benjamin Weale, City of London, Brazier, £40 ditto. To Joseph Lewis, City of Bristoll, Tobacconist, £25 ditto. To Brother Francis Baker Snuff Box rim'd with Gold which my late Father gave me. Iron Pallisades to be placed round and Marble Stone over Wife's Grave in South Carolina and £40 for that purpose. Rest to Brothers Francis Baker and Stephen Baker. Executors in trust in South Carolina and all parts beyond Seas: my Partner Mr. Paul Innys, Mr. Thomas Lamball, and Mr. Richard Hill, all of South Carolina, Executors in all parts but America; Brothers Francis Baker and Stephen Baker and Friends and Relations, Mr. Paul Fisher of Bristol, Merchant, and Mr. James Pearce of London, Merchant. Witnesses: Tho: Innys. Thos. Ovens, G. Tyndale. Proved by brother Stephen Baker (except as to goods in America), reserving to brother Frances Baker, and other Executors.

## 18 Wake.

Sarah Waring of the parish of St. James, Goose Creek, in the province aforesaid [South Carolina] Widow. Will 24 January 1755; proved 4 July 1760. To my dear Sons, John Loyd Waring and George Waring, all personal estate at 21. To said son John Lloyd Waring my Plantation in said Parish of St. James, Goose Creek, and half part of Lands in Combahie River (908 acres) and half part of Lands in four hole Swamp in Berkley County (2000 acres) etc. To son George Waring other half parts of said Lands in Combahie River and four hole Swamp, etc. Executrix and Executors to sell Tract of Land of Winyaw (500 acres) and Money to Son George at 21. If both sons die, then to Cousins James and Thomas Akin all real estate at 21, and personal estate to sons and daughters of said Uncle, sons at 21, daughters at 18 or marriage, except £100 to Cousin Sarah Collins at 18 or marriage. To cousin Mary Russell all wearing Cloathes. Executrix: my Honoured Aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Alson. Executors:

Friends Peter Taylor, George Austin, Benja. Waring, and Robert Hume. Witnesses: Elizabeth Barnes, Mary Kirk, Edmund Barnes. Secretary's Office. True copy, William Murray, Deputy Secretary. Administration with will annexed in Prerogative Court of Canterbury of Sarah Waring, heretofore Lloyd, late of St. James, Goose Creek, in Province of South Carolina, deceased, to Sarah Nicholson, Widow, Attorney of Benjamin Waring, one of Executors, for his use and of Elizabeth Akin, Peter Taylor, George Austin, and Robert Hume, the other Executors, now respectively residing in South Carolina.

292 Lynch.

Thomas Story of Wapping, county Middlesex, England, mariner, Master of the Ship Hannah, now lying in the river Winyaw, Craven County, in the province of South Carolina. Will 16 July 1739; proved 22 July 1740. To my wife Hannah Story all my Estate during her life, then to revert to my daughter Margaret Story, and her heirs for ever. Executrix: said wife Hannah. Dated in George Town, Winyaw, Craven County, in South Carolina. Witnesses: John Dexter, John Willm. Hinch, Samuel Sayers, William Hipkin, James Graddock

Browne, 210.

Joseph Blake of Berkley County, Province of South Carolina. Will 18 December 1750; proved 20 February 1752 [1751/2]. My estate to be kept together till it reaches the value of £2000 Sterling, and £1000 Proclamation Money, and when my children, Daniel, William, and Ann Blake arrive at age of 21, £1000, or its equivalent in currency, to be paid them. To my son Daniel the plantation I now live on called Newington, and a tract of land on the Cypress swamp, between the lands of Mr. James Postell and Barnaby Brandford, part purchased from Mr. James Postell, deceased, and remainder I took up of the King. Also land between the High Road and Cooper River, and 1500 acres on Cumbee River, between Mr. Hudson's line and the lands I bought of Colonel William Bull, and 597

acres bounding on Mrs. Doning's and Mrs. Drake's, Mrs. Sacheveralls and Doctor Brisbane's land, formerly Mr. Douse's, now mine, Mr. Way's and Mr. Richard Waring's. To son William Blake land on Wadmelow River, called Plainsfield, between Mr. Atchinson and Mr. Fuller, and land on Charles Town Neck, between High Road and Ashly River, between Mr. Atchinson's and Mr. Stoboe's. To daughter Rebecca Izard 1800 acres in Granville County, in the Lead of Coosaw Hatches, and Chile Phinaswamp. bounding on James Thers's and an Island on Port Royal River, in Granville County, commonly called Catt Island. To daughter Ann 1000 acres on the Calf RenSavannah and an Island in Granville County on the North East side of Port Royal River. To Son Daniel, Coach and harness, and Prime Thorne, his wife Betty, Molly, and all their children. To son William, Wally, Johnny, Molatto, Peter, Mol, Juda. To daughter Ann, Lampset, Nanny, Patty, and Molly, child of Hannah. Personal estate to my four children, Rebecca Izard, Daniel, William, and Ann Blake. Executors: Daughter Rebecca Izard, Son Daniel Blake, and Son Ralph Izard. Witnesses: Jacob Motte, William Roper, Alexander Rigg. Secretarys Office, Charles Town. Certifying Copy of will of Honble. Josph Blake. 11 February 1752. John Ouldfeld of South Carolina, Planter, at present residing in London, and William George Freeman, of South Carolina, at present residing in London, Gentlemen, swear to the writing of William Pinckney, certifying the copy of the will.

Bettesworth, 30.

Joseph Iles of the City of Bristol, Merchant. Will 7 January 1748/9; proved 26 April 1750. My Body to be put in lead and carried to Hampton, county Gloucester, to be interred in the church there among my ancestors. My Brother Mr. John Iles and My Brother in law Mr. Daniel Gough to pay the Minister and all charges of my funeral, and my trustees to repay them. To my sister in Law Mary Anne Jenkins £100. To my Brother in Law Mr. Nathaniel Wraxall £100. To Mr. Thomas Deane £100. To Mr.

Thomas Dyncock, who has the care of my Books and concerns, £100. To Mr. Thomas Bladgen £30. To my mother Wraxall, Mrs. Deane, Mr. Jenkins, sister Patty Wraxall, my Brother in Law Mr. Daniel Gough of Bruncombe and wife, my Brother John Iles of Chalford and his wife, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. John Savage of Caroline, and Mr. Jeremiah Savage, £10 apiece. To servants Elizabeth Cowles, Sarah Peeke, and Samuel Paul, £6 each. Residue to my children, Sarah, Anne, and Mary Iles, and John Iles, equally, when married or of age. Executors in trust: Mr. Thomas Deane, Mr. Nathaniel Wraxall, Mr. Thomas Dymock, and Mr. Blagden. My wish is that my trustees to communicate to my friends, Mr. Benjamin and John Savage of Carolina, that if the house at Carolina subsists when my son John shall be capable of Business, they may take him under their care and let him into such a share as they think reasonable, which is the only thing they can do for a deceased friend who has established and promoted the said house and co-partnership. Witness: Edward Shiercliff.

Greenley, 118.

Stephen Bedon (son of Stephen Bedon of Charles Town, South Carolina), now of St. Clement Danes, county Middlesex, merchant. Will 30 May 1750; proved 10 February 1752 [1751/2]. To my wife Ruth Bedon all household furniture, plate, and Jewels. To Brother in Law Isaac Nichols one half of my real estate in trust, to pay my wife the rents and profits of the same. The residue of my estate to my Brother Benjamin Bedon, my sisters Sarah and Rebecca Bedon, and to my Brother George Bedon. To cousin George Bedon, to manage my business affairs in England, £100. Executors: Wife Ruth, Uncle Henry Bedon, Brother Benjamin Bedon, Brother in law Isaac Nichols, and my cousin George Bedon. Witnesses: Robt James, Richd Severn, R. Richardson.

Bettesworth, 29.

Ashby Utting, Esq., Captain of His Majesty's Ship "The Alborough." Written at Charles Town in South Carolina

where no stamped Paper was to be had. Will 27 September 1745; proved 13 January 1746/7. I ratify the marriage settlement made in Great Britain before marriage with my wife Amy Utting. To my mother in law Mrs Amy Mighells, my Brother in law Mr. Thomas Mighels, Mr. James Reeve of Loestoff and his family, Mr. Caleb Aldred of Yarmouth, Mr. Gabriel Manigault and Jacob Motte of Charles Town, Merchants, a mourning ring each. All my estate whatsoever to my wife and her issue begotten by me. If she die without any, half to my Brother in law Mr. Thomas Mighels and half to children of my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Reeve. Executors: Wife and Brother in law Thomas Mighels, and Mr. Gabriel Manigault and Mr. Jacob Motte of Charles Town, Merchants, for South Carolina affairs, they to remit to my wife and Brother in law as soon as possible. Witnesses: Robert Whitehell, Chris. Gadsden, Thos. Easton.

Potter, 26.



10

Land



# 100 Acres The

The Free  
School  
N<sup>o</sup> 225

The Presb  
- terian Meet  
- ing  
N<sup>o</sup> 226

Chase

193	194	195	196
169	170	171	172

197	198	199	200
173	174	175	176

201	202
177	178

See

Wood

145	146	147	148
121	122	123	124

Along

149	150	151	152
125	126	127	128

Orange

153	154
129	130

Land

Street

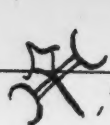
97	98	99	100
73	74	75	76

Street

101	102	103	104
77	78	79	80

Street

105	106
81	82



Belonging to

Comm

The Presby  
terian Meet  
ing  
No 226

The Church  
of  
England  
No 227

The Anna-  
Baptist  
Meeting  
No 228

The House  
of  
Correction  
No 229

Church

Street

201	202	203	204
177	178	179	180

205	206	207	208
181	182	183	184

209	210	211	212
185	186	187	188

Duke

Street

153	154	155	156
129	130	131	132

157	158	159	160
133	134	135	136

161	162	163	164
137	138	139	140

Orange

Broad

Screen

Queen

105	106	107	108
81	82	83	84

109	110	111	112
85	86	87	88

113	114	115	116
89	90	91	92

Street

Street

Street

Street

mon

The House  
of  
Correction  
No 229

2	213	214	215	216
8	189	190	191	192

4	165	166	167	168
0	141	142	143	144

Common

6	117	118	119	120
	93	94	95	96

Street

M<sup>r</sup> Clark Stren

Land

Sheet

97

73

49

1.2

217

2

The Front Lot  
of an Acre being

Street

97	98	99	100
73	74	75	76

Street

101	102	103	104
77	78	79	80

Street

105	106	107	108
81	82	83	84

49	50	51	52
1.2	3.4	5.6	7.8

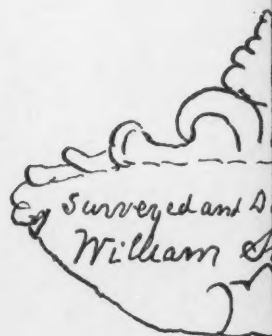
53	54	55	56				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

57	58	59	60				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Front Street 100

217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

George Town



Surveyed and  
William

lots contain a Quarter  
being 50 Foot wide &

A True and Exact  
is laid out in Craven

Street-

105	106	107	108
81	82	83	84

Street-

109	110	111	112
85	86	87	88

Street-

113	114	115	116
89	90	91	92

Street-

117	118	119	120
93	94	95	96

57	58	59	60				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

61	62	63	64				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

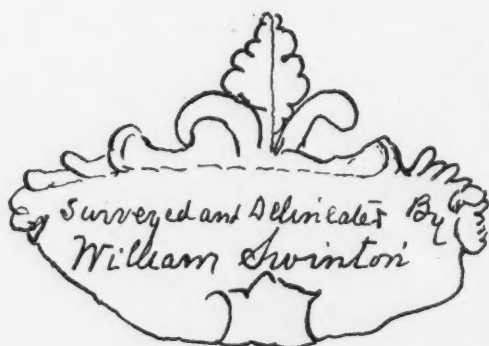
65	66	67	68				
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

69	70	71	72
41	42	43	44

Front Street 100 Foot Broad

Town

River



True and Exact Plan of George Town as it  
laid out in Craven County South Carolina  
1733-1734

Front  
are each

Green

Street

117	118	119	120
93	94	95	96

Street

69	70	71	72				
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

Foot

~~~~~

230

Front Street and High Street  
each 100 Foot wide and all the

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

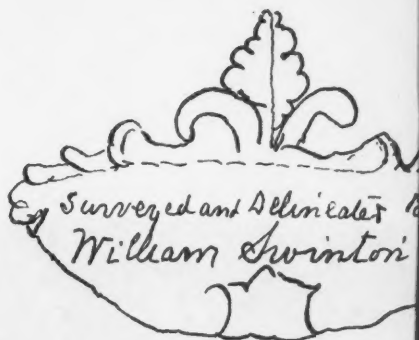
The Front Lots contain  
 of an acre being 50 to  
 217,  $\frac{9}{10}$  Foot Long the  
 contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  An acre be  
 wide and 217,  $\frac{9}{10}$  Foot



Front Street 100 Foot B

218 219 220 221 222 223 224

George Town



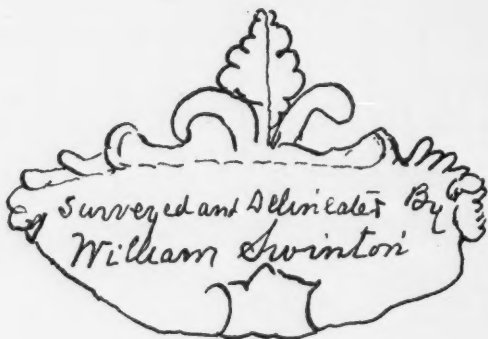
to contain a Quarter  
50 Foot wide &  
along the Back Lots  
being 100 Foot  
to Foot long

A True and Exact Plan of  
is laid out in Craven County  
with its Common and Rivers  
the Town is divided into 230  
containing  $174\frac{1}{2}$  Acres and  
in the above Plan contains  
in all  $274\frac{1}{2}$  Acres

Front Street 100 Foot Broad

Town

River



True and Exact Plan of George Town as it  
laid out in Craven County South Carolina  
with its Common and River thereunto annexed  
The Town is divided into 230 Lots and 12 Streets  
containing  $174\frac{1}{2}$  Acres and the Common as represented  
the above Plan contains 100 acres which makes  
all  $274\frac{1}{2}$  Acres

Fort

~~~~~

230

mer

Front-street and High Street  
are each 100 Foot wide and all the  
other Streets are 75 foot wide  
The Length of the Common is  
30 Chain 75 Links and the width  
of ditto is 21 Chain



## GEORGETOWN—THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The land on which the city of Georgetown now stands does not seem to have been occupied by settlers previous to 1705. In that year it was granted by the Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina to John and Edward Perrie. John Perrie was a native of the parish of Youghal (near Cork) in Ireland. He had settled in the island of Antigua and was a man of wealth and position—a member of the council for Antigua and Provost Marshall General of the Leeward Islands.<sup>1</sup> On the 23rd of September, 1704, at Antigua he entered into an agreement with "John Abraham Motte then residing in said Island merchant", to the effect that John Perrie was to ship on "the Brigantine called the Success rideing at Anchor on the Harbour of St Johns whereof Capt: Benjamin Quelch is pres<sup>t</sup>. Commander & is by Gods Grace bound for South Carolina upon the Maine of America" twenty five negroes and divers goods utensils etc. amounting to £2218. 19. 11. for the purposes of an intended settlement in South Carolina "to be taken up, purchased, or rented for the sole use & only in the name of the said John Perrie his heirs and assigns" by Motte according to "the good liking consent & advice of Sir Nathaniel Johnson Knt at present Chief Governour of Carolina aforesaid". Motte was to remain ten years in Carolina settle and manage the plantations and receive half the annual profits.

The *Success* with her cargo and Mr. Motte evidently arrived safely in South Carolina for he took up and settled for Mr. Perrie a plantation near Seewee (in Christ Church Parish) called "Youghal" and also on the 5th of April, 1705, procured warrants for the admeasurement of six tracts of land at Winyah.<sup>2</sup> The lands were located and

<sup>1</sup>*Acts of Parliament* 8 W<sup>m</sup>. III., p. 4.

<sup>2</sup>Office of the Historical Commission, Grant Book 1704-1708, p. 88.

measured off and the grants followed on the 15th of September, 1705.<sup>3</sup> Three grants were made to John Perrie for 500, 200, and 100 acres respectively, two to Edward Perrie (his brother) for 500 and 100 acres and one to Madam Elizabeth Elliott (his sister) for 1900 acres. The grant to John Perrie for 500 acres is described as bounding North on "Wahaw" River and East on "Weenea" River; and the grant to him for 200 acres bounds South on "Sampeet" Creek; so these two grants would appear to include the site of the city of Georgetown. All of the tracts included in the six grants were contiguous and contained according to the grants 3300 acres, covering the area south of Weehaw Creek between Black and Peedee rivers, Winyah Bay and Sampit River and the present road from Sampit to Black River and including the city of Georgetown and its suburbs and the plantations known as Weehaw, Kensington, Rosemont, and Willow Bank.

The selection presumably was made as required by the agreement according to the "liking consent and advice" of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, the Governor, and certainly justified the confidence placed on his good judgment.

The record does not disclose how or when the tracts granted to his brother Edward and his sister Mrs. Elliott passed to John Perrie. It must have been prior to 1708. In that year John Perrie, who had removed to England and resided at St. James Westminster, made his will whereby after some legacies (including £300. to the Parish of Youghal) he devised all his plantations in the Province of South Carolina to his daughter Mary Perrie. John Perrie died in 1713 leaving as his executors his brother Edward (who died not long afterwards) and his daughters Anne and Dorothy. Anne married Richard Rigby, of Mistley Hall in the county of Sussex, sometime member of the Council for Jamaica and in 1723 we find Rigby and his wife appointing Thomas Gadsden and Benjamin Whitaker in South

<sup>3</sup>Office of Secretary of State, Vol. 38 (Proprietary Grants), pp. 516, 517, 518.

Carolina to manage all the plantations there.<sup>4</sup> Mary Perrie married in 1728 "John Cleland of the Parish of St. Peter le Poor of the City of London" and by her marriage settlement her lands in Carolina were settled upon herself and her husband with remainder to the children of the marriage. The long minority and absence of Mary Perrie after the death of her father in 1713 had resulted in the neglect of her property in South Carolina but after her marriage her husband and herself removed to South Carolina arriving some time in 1735. On their arrival they found the property at Winyah in the possession of others.

In 1710 it appears from the record that John Abraham Motte had entered into an agreement with "William Screven the elder of Craven County" to deliver in six months to him deeds of conveyance of the lands at Winyah "or 1500 acres of them" from John Perrie of London Esq.<sup>5</sup>

This William Screven the elder was the Reverend William Screven, one of the first, if not the first, Baptist Minister to come to the Province and the ancestor of the Screven family in South Carolina. Mrs. Poyas—the "Octogenarian Lady"—in her *Carolina in the Olden Times*, page 112—states that William Screven came to the Province in 1682 and located on a spot on Cooper River a few miles from Charles Town which he called "Somerton" from his English home in Somersetshire and that he died in Georgetown on the 10th of October, 1713. The same statement as to his advent into South Carolina is made in the *History of the First Baptist Church in Charleston*, published in 1881, presumably based on the authority of Mrs. Poyas.<sup>6</sup>

There is, however, upon the record no evidence of his being in the Province until 1698 when, on the 3rd of January, 1698, he purchased from John Stewart a plantation in Craven County. In 1708 he conveyed this plantation to René Ravenel and it continued in the possession of that family for nearly a century and a half, always known and called by the name of "Somerton". It probably received that name from the Rev. Mr. Screven and is the Somerton

<sup>4</sup>Mesne Conveyance records, Charleston County, book B2, p. 173.

<sup>5</sup>Office of the Historical Commission, book 1707-1711, p. 220.

<sup>6</sup>*Year Book*, City of Charleston, for 1881, appendix.

referred to by Mrs. Poyas. Mr. Screven may have died in the locality which subsequently became Georgetown in 1713, but he could not have died in Georgetown, for no town then existed or had that name been bestowed.

However that may be, the Rev. Mr. Screven seems to have come into possession of the lands at Winyah. Exactly how, it is impossible now to say. No authority from John Perrie to Motte to make this agreement appears on the record and Motte certainly never procured the deeds he undertook to procure from John Perrie.

The Rev. William Screven died before 1717 and the lands at Winyah were by his will devised to his widow, Bridget Screven, who by her will dated June 29, 1717, devised to her son Elisha Screven 1550 acres out of the whole tract, including in this 1550 acres the site of Georgetown.

The suitability of Georgetown for a town site and port about this time seems to have been borne in upon the government. In January and February, 1729/30 Governor Robert Johnson, in a communication to the Board of Trade and American Plantations, in England, informs them that many people are settled upon "Wyneau" River and conceives it necessary to lay out a Town on the settlement on that river and to make a port of entry.<sup>1</sup>

Sometime between this date and 1734 Elisha Screven had the town plan projected and laid out on the Sampit River on part of the 1550 acres devised to him by his mother. The plan has no date upon the copy we now have and nothing in the deeds on the record give the original date of the survey, but in November, 1734, Elisha Screven publishes in *The South-Carolina Gazette* that his wife will give general renunciation of her dower in Georgetown, and in December, 1734, he again gives notice in the *Gazette* that all people interested in Georgetown may procure titles from him. So, too, in the deed about to be referred to he expressly excepts all lots previously conveyed by him.

On the 16th of January, 1734 (old style—really 1735),

<sup>1</sup>*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. II, pp. 120, 121.



Elisha Screven executed a deed of conveyance of the town to three trustees." This deed (or the record copy) has a copy of the town plan annexed to it, and it is this copy plan which is published as an accompaniment to this article in the present number of this magazine. The conveyance is in the form of an indenture between "Elisha Scriven of the Parish of Prince George Winyaw" and Hannah, his wife, and George Pawley, William Swinton, and Daniel LaRoche, all of Craven County, trustees. The deed recites that William Screven, father of the said Elisha Screven, in his lifetime, and Elisha Screven, since his father's death, had been in possession of 1550 acres, in the Parish of Prince George, Winyah, and that Elisha Screven desires "to promote and encourage the Settlement of Winyaw and to allot Two hundred and seventy four and half acres thereof for a Township and Common thereunto adjoyning as well for the Defence and Security of the Inhabitants of Winyah aforesaid as for advancing the Trade and Commerce of that part of the said Province and for the Building and Erecting of Churches and Publick Places of Divine Worship and for the Building and Erecting a School for the advancement of Learning and other pious and Charitable uses".

The deed thereupon conveys to the Trustees 174½ acres "for a Town to be called by the name of George Town as the same has been already laid out by said Elisha Screven into lots", and also 100 acres for the purposes of a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town.

It makes the following specific provisions:

Lot 227, containing 2 acres, is "for a lot or Place whereon to build a Church for the performance of Divine Worship and Celebration of the Sacraments as the same is now used in the Church of England as by law Established and for a Church Yard for Christian Burial". Such of the inhabitants of the town as are of the Church of England to have the election and appointment of the Rector.

Lot 226, containing one acre, is "for a lot or Place whereon to build a Presbyterian Meeting House for performance of Divine Worship and Celebration of Sacraments accord-

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\*Probate Court records, Charleston, book 1751-54, p. 262.

ing to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of Scotland or what is now commonly used amongst English Presbyterians as the Majority of the Inhabitants in the said Town being English or Scotch Presbyterians shall agree when they shall & do cause to build a Presbyterian Meeting house therein and for a Place for Christian burial".

Lot 228, containing one acre, is "for a lot or place whereon to build a Meeting House for performance of Divine Worship by those of the Persuasion commonly called Antipedo Baptists and for a place for Christian burial".

Lot 225, containing one acre, is "for a Place whereon to build a Grammar School wherein to teach Grammar and other Literature the Master of which shall be Licensed by the Bishop of London for the time being or his commissary in South Carolina for the time being" and approved by a majority of the inhabitants of the town.

The two town lots Nos. 149 and 150, containing together one acre, were for "a Tholsel Town House Court house and Prison" whenever the Town should be incorporate by Charter from the King.

Lot 229, at the head of Queen Street was for a house of correction.

The market place to be in the Broad Street at the point designated on the plan; and half an acres to be set aside for a battery or post at the point represented on the plan.

All other lots—save and except such lots as had been already sold by Elisha Screven—were to be sold by the trustees to intending inhabitants for £7.10. in provincial currency per lot to be paid to Elisha Screven; after the expiration of five years the price was to be raised to £10. provincial currency per lot and after the expiration of seven years more the price was to be £15. currency per lot.

The value of provincial currency was at that date about in the ratio of seven for one, *i. e.* one pound sterling was worth seven pounds in provincial currency. In cases of purchasers failing to comply with the conditions of sale then lots were to be resold by the trustees and the proceeds

(after paying twenty shillings in currency to Elisha Screven) were to be applied to paying the expenses of a pilot and pilot boat for the port of Winyah and of any suits brought against the trustees, etc., etc.

All sales of lots were to be on condition that the purchasers should within eighteen months erect a brick or framed house not less than 22 x 16 feet with brick chimneys.

The vacant land between the street commonly called the Bay and low water mark were always to remain open and vacant but with the right to owners of lots fronting on the Bay to build bridges and wharves to the water.

The owner of each lot was to have a right of common for one horse and one cow, but not for oxen sheep goats or swine.

Lots 33, 34, 65, 66, 185, 186 and 189 were reserved to Elisha Screven.

On the 25th of January, 1734/5, and again subsequently on the 5th of July, 1735, the trustees published notice in *The South-Carolina Gazette* that they would meet at the house of Thomas Bolen in George Town to sign titles, etc., etc.

When, in 1735, John Cleland and his wife arrived in the Province they found the lands devised by John Perrie to his daughter, or a large part of them, in possession of Mr. Elisha Screven and that the town of George Town has been already laid off on a portion of them.

On the 10th of July, 1735, the following notice appears in the *Gazette*:

Whereas the great part of George Town Winyaw stands upon Lands formerly granted to John Perrie Esq and now belongs to his Daughter Mary the wife of Mr. John Cleland of Charles Town Merchant; to prevent future inconveniences and complaints, all persons concerned are hereby informed, that no lawful Power or Authority hath hitherto been given for the Sale or Deposition of any part of the said Lands; whereof they are desired to take this Publick Notice By order of Mr. Cleland and his lady

James Græme.

James Græme was then a lawyer practicing in the Province at Charles Town and afterwards became Chief-Justice of the Province.

There is nothing now on the record to show the further progress of the controversy as to the ownership of George Town. We find that on the 1st of January, 1736, John Cleland subscribed £200. for building the church at George Town, or 100 acres for a glebe.

An adjustment, however, was reached. Some compensation seems to have been paid to Mr. Screven and the Clelands were reinstated in possession of all their lands outside of George Town.

With regard to George Town a full deed of adjustment and settlement was entered into\*.

This deed is dated June 30, 1737, and is between John Cleland and "Mary his wife daughter and devisee of John Perrie formerly of the Island of Antigua but late of the Parish of St James Westminster", Elisha Screven, George Pawley, William Swinton and Daniel La Roche, trustees, and all the parties to whom lots had been sold. The titles to all lots sold were confirmed by John Cleland and wife upon the payment to them of £18. provincial currency for each lot.

The reservation of lots 33, 34, 65, 66, 185, 186, and 199 to Elisha Screven is also confirmed free from the payment of the £18. per lot.

Lots 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 149 and 150 are also confirmed and set aside for the purposes designated in the original deed made by Elisha Screven and the same provision is made with regard to the market place.

Lots 202 and 203 are set apart for the purpose of a parsonage or glebe for the rector of the town. Lots, 11, 48, 121, 122, 123, 124, 183, 166, 167, 191, 194, 196, and 214 are declared to belong to John Cleland freed from all conditions.

The lands lying between the front of Bay Street and low water mark are declared to belong to the owners of the lots fronting on such lands; provided that no buildings

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\*Mesne Conveyance records, Charleston, book M M, p. 1.

should be erected on them to obstruct the prospect but that storehouses might be built if their roofs did not exceed 15 feet in height computed from low water mark.

Five more lots were added on the front. These lots were added at the place marked "Fort" on the plan and were designated as A. B. C. D. E. These five lots were excepted from all conditions.

All persons who failed to pay the £18. to John Cleland on or before June 30, 1737, were to forfeit their lots to him.

The one hundred acres originally set aside as a common were restored to the Clelands and in their place they conveyed to the trustees one hundred and thirty acres lying to the west of the town for a common for the inhabitants of the town under the same limitations as to use prescribed in the first deed of Elisha Screven.

In addition to all this, the Clelands by the terms of the deed were allowed to add eighty-eight lots to the town. These were added in two sections. One on the west side running from Bay Street to Church Street and between Wood Street and a new street styled Cleland Street; and the other on the east side, running from Bay to Church Street and between Cannon Street and a new street styled St. James Street.

This last deed from John Cleland refers to an attached plan setting out all these additions.

There is now no plan attached to the copy on record. If there ever was one it has been removed. The original must have been in existence as late as 1800, for it seems to have been used in evidence in the case of *Commissioners vs Taylor* which was tried in that year. The question in that case was the right of Mr. Cleland to sell off two squares in this addition to the town made by him and include the street separating them.<sup>10</sup> The only plan on the record is that attached to the original deed from Elisha Screven. The copy of this plan on the record omits the names of two of the streets running east and west. From the boundaries

<sup>10</sup>2 Bay's Reports, p. 282.

given in conveyances of lots we find the names of these streets were Prince Street, for the one next north of Front Street, and Market Street, for the one next north of Prince. There is in existence the copy of the plan of Georgetown made by John Hardwick, surveyor, in May, 1798. This shows distinctly the location of the common conveyed by Cleland and also the position and location of the eighty-eight town lots added by him. From this map it also appears that an addition of ninety-one lots was made to the east of St. James Street and south of Market Street as continued. The date of this addition is not given but it is stated to have been made by Charles Brown, Esq., and Dr. Joseph Blythe, and is called Brown Town. It is to be noted that the street on the plan annexed to the deed from Elisha Screven called "Common Street" is erroneously so denominated. The real name would seem to have been "Cannon", not "Common", Street. It is styled "Cannon" Street in a deed dated July 4, 1745, of lot E from John Cleland and wife. At the same time it is possible that when the common was removed from the north to the west of the town and this street no longer led to it that the name was changed.

More might be added to this article as to the subsequent owners of the lots in George Town and its commercial history and development previous to and during the Revolution, the location and construction of the fort which was erected for the town's protection and occupied at successive periods by both the contending forces, and the events of which the town was the scene during that period, but the space already taken up by this account of its founding has been too great for the limitations of one number of this magazine.

The list of lot owners subjoined is taken from the deed from John Cleland and wife dated June 30, 1737.

It is worthy of note that the daughter of John and Mary Cleland married Francis Kinloch, son of Hon. James Kinloch for many years a member of His Majesty's Council for South Carolina, and that a descendant of Francis Kin-

loch, Miss Harriott Kinloch, married the late Henry A. Middleton, Esq., whose descendants still retain in possession and ownership the Weehaw plantation, a portion of the lands originally granted to John Perrie.

List of lot owners of Georgetown as existing June 30, 1737.

No. of lot. Name of owner

1. Anthony White.
2. Anthony White.
3. Anthony White.
4. Robert Stewart.
5. Anthony White.
6. Anthony White.
7. Anthony White.
8. Anthony White.
9. John Lane.
10. John Lane.
11. John Cleland.
12. Joseph Colkin.
13. Othniel Beale.
14. Peter and James Cleopas Simonds.
15. Arthur Forster.
16. Arthur Forster.
17. Anthony White.
18. William Swinton.
19. John White.
20. Anthony White.
21. Thomas Blundell.
22. Thomas Gadsden.
23. Daniel Crawford.
24. William Wallis.
25. John Wallis.
26. Wm. Romsey & Co.
27. Robert Screven.
28. William Screven.
29. John Sallens.
30. Thomas Henning.
31. George Pawley.

32. George Pawley.
33. Elisha Screven.
34. Elisha Screven.
35. William Romsey & Co.
36. William Romsey & Co.
37. Daniel LaRoche & Co.
38. Mary LaRoche.
39. Thomas Burton.
40. Edmund Hawkins.
41. William Waties.
42. William Waties.
43. John Beresford.
44. John Beresford.
45. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
46. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
47. William Allston.
48. John Cleland.
49. Anthony White.
50. Anthony White.
51. Anthony White.
52. Anthony White.
53. John Lane.
54. Christopher Cane.
55. Christopher Cane.
56. Arthur Forster.
57. William Swinton.
58. John Arthur.
59. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
60. John Lawrance.
61. Thomas Landen.
62. Thomas Bolem.
63. William Anderson.
64. Pierce Pawley.
65. Elisha Screven.
66. Elisha Screven.
67. William Cripps.
68. Peter and James Cleopas Simonds.
69. William Waties.



70. John Beresford.
71. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
72. Henry Toomer.
73. Meredith Hughes.
74. John Richardson.
75. Robert Ellis.
76. Robert Ellis.
77. Edmund Hawkins.
78. James Baxter.
79. Robert Wright.
80. Robert Wright.
81. Joseph Commander.
82. John Abbott.
83. Othniel Beale.
84. Anthony White.
85. John Abbott.
86. John McKeever.
87. William Thomas.
88. John Abbott.
89. Isaac Chardon.
90. Isaac Chardon.
91. Daniel Bourgett.
92. Thomas Hurst.
93. John White.
94. John Allston.
95. George Pawley.
96. George Pawley.
97. John Richardson.
98. Meredith Hughes.
99. Thomas Hurst.
100. Thomas Hurst.
101. Daniel Crawford.
102. Daniel Crawford.
103. Pierce Pawley.
104. Alexander Skene.
105. John Commander.
106. Othniel Beale.
107. Othniel Beale.

108. Thomas Hurst.
109. Thomas Bolem.
110. Thomas Charnock.
111. Daniel Bourgett.
112. Daniel Bourgett.
113. Mary Smith.
114. Joseph Allein.
115. John Jordan.
116. Thomas Blyth.
117. William Swinton.
118. Christopher Seamour.
119. George Pawley.
120. George Pawley.
121. John Cleland.
122. John Cleland.
123. John Cleland.
124. John Cleland.
125. Alexander Robertson.
126. Alexander Robertson.
127. Thomas Landen.
128. James Stewart.
129. Anthony Atkinson.
130. Anthony Atkinson.
131. William Allston.
132. Meredith Hughes.
133. John Sandiford.
134. John Sandiford.
135. William Screven.
136. William Screven.
137. Joshua Peart.
138. Joshua Peart.
139. William Waties.
140. William Cripps.
141. William Waties.
142. William Waties.
143. Dennis Hankins.
144. George Pawley.
145. Daniel LaRoche.

146. Thomas LaRoche.
147. John Ouldfeld.
148. Elias Foissin.
149. Town House or "Tholsel".
150. Town House or "Tholsel".
151. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
152. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
153. William Tilley.
154. Meredith Hughes.
155. Thomas Bolem.
156. Thomas Bolem.
157. Abraham Bond.
158. Abraham Bond.
159. John Wallis.
160. William Hinckley.
161. William Waties.
162. Nathaniel Broughton.
163. Andrew Broughton.
164. William Waties.
165. William Allston.
166. John Cleland.
167. John Cleland.
168. John Jordan.
169. Meredith Hughes.
170. Meredith Hughes.
171. Stephen Heartley.
172. Charles Hope.
173. Alexander Robertson.
174. Alexander Robertson.
175. John Thompson, Jr.
176. William Swinton.
177. William Swinton.
178. Nicholas Trott.
179. Nicholas Trott.
180. William Borlen.
181. Joseph Goude.
182. Daniel Dwight.
183. John Cleland.

184. Pierce Pawley.
185. Elisha Screven.
186. Elisha Screven.
187. John Atchison.
188. John Atchison.
189. William Allston.
190. Nicholas Trott.
191. John Cleland.
192. John Jordan.
193. William Romsey.
194. John Cleland.
195. Stephen Beauchamp.
196. John Cleland.
197. James Atkins.
198. James Atkins.
199. Elisha Screven.
200. William Swinton.
201. William Swinton.
202. Parsonage and Glebe.
203. Parsonage and Glebe.
204. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
205. Daniel LaRoche and Thomas LaRoche.
206. James Abercromby.
207. Samuel Jennings.
208. Pierce Pawley.
209. Stephen Beauchamp.
210. Alexander Nisbett.
211. William Colt.
212. William Colt.
213. William Allston.
214. John Cleland.
215. Nicholas Trott.
216. John Coachman.
217. Peter and James Cleopas Simonds.
218. Meredith Hughes.
219. Meredith Hughes.
220. Robert Stewart.
221. Robert Johnston.

GEORGETOWN—ORIGINAL PLAN, EARLIEST SETTLERS 101

- 222. Josiah Smith.
- 223. George Smith.
- 224. George Smith.
- 225. Free School.
- 226. Presbyterian Church.
- 227. Church of England.
- 228. Antipedo Baptist Church.
- 229. House of Correction.
  - A. Isaac LeGrand Donnerville.
  - B. Charles Pinckney.
  - C. Benjamin Whitaker.
  - D. Richard Allein.
  - E. John Cleland.

# HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—In the last issue of this magazine there was published a letter dated December 22, 1888, from Captain William E. Earle to Hon. J. Q. Marshall, then Secretary of State, presenting South Carolina with a copy of the great seal of the Confederate States, in which Captain Earle states that Col. Pickett had "sent to England and had these copies made". The following certificate shows that these reproductions were electrotrope copies and not replicas as some have stated:

J. S. & A. B. Wyon.  
Chief Engravers of Her Majesty's Seals.  
Medallists, Jewellers, &c.

287, Regent Street, London, W.  
Studio & Works, 2 & 3, Langham Chambers, Portland Place, W.  
6th March, 1874.

To all whom it may concern.

Having received from John T. Pickett, Esq<sup>re</sup>.. Counsellor-at-Law, of Washington City, in the United States of America, a certain impression of the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America, obtained by the Electrotrope process, we hereby certify that the said impression is a faithful reproduction of the identical Seal engraved in 1864, by our predecessor the late Joseph S. Wyon, Esq<sup>re</sup>.., for James M. Mason, Esq<sup>re</sup>.., who was at that time in London, representing the interests of the Confederate States of which the Seal referred to was designed as the symbolical emblem of sovereignty

We may add that it has been the invariable practice of our house to preserve proof impressions of all important seal-work executed by us: and on a comparison of the impression now sent us with the proof impression retained by us we have no hesitation in asserting that so perfect an impression could not have been produced except from the original Seal. We have never made any duplicate of the Seal in question.

Witness our hands, the date above given.

J S. & A B. Wyon

A LOVE-LETTER OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—The following letter has been loaned for publication here by a descendant of the writer and recipient thereof; they having married in due course of time. It is to such documents that we must appeal in order to learn the history of social life in any period:

Addressed: Miss Mary Cormack

Philadelphia 30<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup>. 1787.

Dear Miss

It is with inexpressible pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of acquainting you of my arrival here on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst in perfect

health, after a passage of eight days, since which I can with much sincerity assure you have enjoyd very little satisfaction in the Company of my Friends & Acquaintances in this part of the World notwithstanding their endeavours to make the place as agreeable to me as possible, but situated as I am, I have neither inclination or abilities in the pursuit of any enjoyment whatever but what may tend to promote your happiness. This I shall ever make my constant study as you alone can make me blest or miserable & depend depend upon it that to make me happy you must be so yourself—

I have some business of consequence to transact in Boston for which place I purpose seting out early tomorrow from whence I shall return to this City & in the first Vessel take my departure for Charleston where I shall probably arrive about the middle of October, when I flatter myself you will relieve the anxieties & put an end to the suspense of him who is with the greatest sincerity of heart—Dear Polly

Your Absent Lover &

Faithful Admirer

Morton Brailsford.

P. S.

Pray remember me in the most affectionate manner to your good Mother & Mr Donaldson, By favouring me with a few lines on rec<sup>t</sup>: of this you would confer a lasting obligation on

Yours &c..

M. B—————d

Miss Mary Cormack

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NECROLOGY.

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MRS. SARAH CALHOUN SIMONDS, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at her residence, No. 20 South Battery, Charleston, Sunday afternoon February 9, 1908. She was born in Abbeville District January 19, 1839, and was a daughter of Hon. John Alfred Calhoun, a prominent citizen of that district.<sup>1</sup> On the 10th of January, 1860, she was married to her cousin, Dr. Andrew Simonds and subsequently went with him to Charleston to live. Dr. Simonds amassed a large fortune and died about twenty years ago.

When The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition company was organized in 1900 plans were made for a woman's department, and when this department was organized on the 8th of February, 1901, Mrs. Simonds was made president thereof. From that time until the doors of the Exposition were closed she worked unceasingly for its success, and to Mrs. Simonds is due much of the credit of the splendid exhibit made by the woman's department. Mrs. Simonds was prominent in many works of charity and benevolence, and she was quite liberal in encouraging the work of developing interest in local history. It was through her financial assistance that the editor of this magazine was able to gather the earliest authentic records relating to the Calhoun family in America, which were published in the seventh volume of this magazine.

Mrs. Simonds is survived by two sons: Messrs John Calhoun Simonds and Louis deSaussure Simonds.

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<sup>1</sup>See Vol. VII. of this *Magazine*



GEORGE HERBERT SASS, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home on Legaré Street, Charleston, Monday afternoon, February 10, 1908.

He was in his sixty-third year, and it might well be said that his entire life was spent in Charleston and for Charleston. Graduating with the highest honors, the valedictorian of his class, from the College of Charleston in 1867, he shortly afterwards began the study of law in the office of the late Charles Richardson Miles. He was admitted to the Bar about two years later, and almost at the beginning of his practice he was sought out to act as referee in cases where the clearest judgment was desired. In those days, before the office of Master was created, matters in dispute were heard before a referee, and his ability in this particular direction was acknowledged, and the leading firms desired that their references should be held before him.

In February, 1883, he was appointed a Master in Equity, for Charleston County and his record in that important office is remarkable. His findings were rarely reversed, but often quoted. His reading did not end when he was admitted to the Bar, but seemed to have only begun. His opinions were sought and rarely at fault. A man of the highest ideals, conservative, charitable, amiable and kindly, he was just to all men and his name was uttered with respect in every circle. Through the various administrations in the past quarter of a century he was reappointed at each succeeding term of four years, until eight years ago, when it was

decided by the Democrats to nominate Masters in their primaries, and he has since then been regularly returned to the office by the votes of his people. No county officer has ever served Charleston more faithfully, his service being such as to add to the peace and dignity of the county and the city. His judgment was sound, his decisions impartial, his patience inexhaustible—a man of the highest aims and the purest motives.

In the literary world he was, of course, more generally known than in his legal position. Under the pen name of Barton Grey his poems have been published far and wide. A volume of poems, under the title of *The Heart's Quest*, was published a few years ago, and was received in the realm of letters as a worthy and appreciated contribution. Fine critical taste had been manifested in his college days, and not long after his graduation he became attached to the literary staff of *The News and Courier*. His patron and friend was the late Mr. Riordan, and in a brief sketch of the latter, printed in the "Centennial Edition" of *The News and Courier*, Mr. Sass tells of the keen but helpful "pruning" of his early work. He was then writing dramatic criticisms, reporting lectures and beginning the book reviews, which afterwards became a large part of his work for that newspaper as literary editor, and which have now for many years been regarded as among the most interesting features of the Sunday edition of *The News and Courier*.

On various occasions his literary talents have been

brought into requisition. His ode for the opening of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition was widely quoted; and "Ode to the Confederate Dead" is one of his most beautiful poems, and lines from this are found on the memorial tablet in St. Michael's Church. In education he gave of his great store without price and most willingly; his lectures, delivered in the chapel of the College of Charleston and elsewhere, were always heard with attention and interest—and surely also with profit, for his advice was sound, his reasoning clear and periods terse. His inscription on the Timrod memorial in Washington Square is a life-story told in a few words, but with nothing omitted. An ode on the Enston Home, which is one of the greatest of Charleston's benevolent institutions, is often recalled, and his many stories and poems, published in newspapers and magazines, were always read and admired.

A few years ago the College of Charleston bestowed upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and it may be said that no alumnus of that splendid institution has worn the honor more gracefully.

Among his intimate friends, and in the family, he was a most companionable man. His wide reading made him an acquisition to any gathering where intellect was recognized; but his modesty was as great as his experience, and the humblest of his friends were as welcome to his counsel as those with whom he discussed the serious things of life upon an equal plane. Devoted to his family, unselfish and of a most optimistic disposition, his presence carried sunshine

wherever he journeyed. And a close student of nature his humanity was proverbial, his generosity unbounded.

He is survived by Mrs. Sass, one son, Mr. H. R. Sass, and a daughter, Miss Harriott R. Sass.

BENJAMIN C. HARD, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Pendleton, Sunday, March 8, 1908. He was born January 29, 1877, and was married in 1907 to Janie Gantt of Pendleton. At the time of his death he held the position of bookkeeper at Clemson College.

